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United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY–SEPTEMBER 1944

E.H.N

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 45)

B. E. P. Q. 536 Effective August 26, 1944

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

GYPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

These administrative instructions authorize the interstate movement of Christmas trees and evergreen boughs from the generally infested area regulated under the gypsy moth quarantine after fumigation and certification. Experiments have demonstrated that fumigation of gypsy moth egg clusters under specified conditions will kill the eggs. Experience gained during the past 2 years in the use of fumigation as a basis of certification for movement from the lightly infested area has indicated that such treatment is practicable.

617704—44——1

§ 301.45b In accordance with the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the second proviso of § 301.45, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 45, on account of the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth], § 301.45–3 (b) [paragraph (2) of Regulation 3] is hereby modified effective August 26, 1944, to provide that Christmas trees and evergreen boughs originating in the regulated areas may be certified for interstate movement to points outside such areas when fumigated with methyl bromide by methods approved by the Chief of the Bureau under the direction of an inspector.

Disclaimer.—Experience of the past 2 years has indicated that fumigation with methyl bromide may be accomplished without appreciable injury to the trees or boughs. However, it is expressly understood that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any of its employees in the event of injury to these products or to operators.

Caution.—Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless in concentrations used for fumigation of trees and boughs. It is a poison and the operators should use gas masks approved by the United States Bureau of Mines for use with methyl bromide, when exposed to the gas in concentrations used in fumigation. The products in the fumigation chamber should be well aerated by blowing air through them, and the car adequately ventilated before it is entered.

(Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.45.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 18th day of August 1944.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 26, 1944, 11:11 a. m.; 9 F. R. 10444]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

JAPANESE BEETLE RESTRICTIONS BEING LIFTED ON FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND CUT FLOWERS

(Press notice)

AUGUST 26, 1944.

Shipments of fruits and vegetables from the area heavily infested with the Japanese beetle will not be subject to restrictions of the Federal quarantine for the remainder of the season after August 25 or September 8, the effective dates in different sections, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. Cut-flower shipments will not need the beetle certificate after September 30. On those dates the period of heavy flight of the beetle will have ceased in the different sections.

Effective August 26, shippers no longer need to obtain certificates in moving fruits and vegetables from Tanners Creek District, Norfolk County, Va.; Kempsville District in Princess Anne County, Va.; from the Virginia counties of Accomac and Northampton; from the Maryland counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Dorchester; and from Sussex County, Del.

After September 8 fruits and vegetables may be moved without certificates from the remainder of the heavily infested area comprised of Delaware, the District of Columbia, Arlington County, Va., and parts of Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, as described in the quarantine regulations.

After September 30 cut flowers will not need to be certified for movement from any of the heavily infested area made up of the above-named districts, counties, and States.

These termination dates are for the present season only. The quarantine regulations are administered by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The period when the inspection is required each summer is based on seasonal observations of the heavy flight of the beetle.

Soil and nursery stock are subject to inspection requirements throughout the year when shipped interstate from any regulated area to points outside.

B. E. P. Q. 537

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

RESTRICTIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE ON CUT FLOWERS, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES DISCONTINUED FOR THE SEASON

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions lift all restrictions on the dates specified below as to the movement of cut flowers, fruits, and vegetables from the heavily infested area for the remainder of the season.

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by § 301.48–4 (b), Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle], he having determined when the period of heavy flight of the adult beetle will cease in the respective localities, § 301.48–4a, "Administrative instructions designating dates when restrictions on fruit, vegetable, and cut-flower shipments shall become effective under the provisions of § 301.48–4 (b) of the Japanese beetle quarantine," issued June 2, 1944 (9 F. R. 6201), is hereby revoked, and all restrictions pertaining to the movement of cut flowers, fresh fruits, and vegetables from the heavily infested area [§ 301.48–3] shall be discontinued for the present season on the following respective dates:

(a) For cut flowers, at the close of September 30.

(b) For fruits and vegetables:

(1) At the close of August 25 in the following area:

Virginia: Norfolk County: Magisterial district of Tanners Creek. Princess Anne County: Magisterial district of Kempsville. Entire counties of Accomac and Northampton.

Maryland: Entire counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Dorchester.

Delaware: Sussex County.

(2) At the close of September 8 for the remainder of the heavily infested area.

(Sec. 8, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.48–4)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 23d day of August 1944.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register August 26, 1944, 11:11 a. m.; 9 F. R. 10444]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 8)

HEARING ON RESTRICTIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED HULLS

(Press notice)

JULY 11, 1944.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued a call for a public hearing to consider a possible modification of the embargo against Mexican cottonseed and cottonseed hulls, which has been in force since July 1, 1913. The hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Room 523 Federal Building, San Antonio, Tex., July 19 at 10 a. m.

The object of the embargo was to guard against the entry of the pink bollworm, a dangerous insect pest of cotton, known to occur in portions of every continent, including Australia, and widely throughout the West Indies. The situation has changed considerably since the order was originally issued, inasmuch as scattered pink bollworm infestations now occur in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, adjacent to the border, as well as along the Mexican side.

In order that Mexican cottonseed may be promptly crushed, the Department has been requested to modify the prohibition now in effect, by permitting the entry of such seed for milling within the area where infestation already occurs; also the entry of cottonseed hulls produced from sterilized Mexican cottonseed, to alleviate a shortage of stock feed. The Department realizes that delays in processing cottonseed in Mexico present a greater hazard from the pest-risk standpoint than would be the case if the seed were permitted entry into the United States for immediate crushing under proper safeguards. All of these points will be considered at the hearing.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER RESTRICTIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATIONS OF COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED HULLS

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 10, 1944.

On May 28, 1913, the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated a quarantine (B. E. P. Q.—Q. 8; 7 CFR 319.8), forbidding the importation into the United States of cottonseed of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality in the Imperial Valley in the Territory of Baja California, Mexico, to guard against the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

The Secretary now has information that the pink bollworm exists in portions of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, as well as in the adjacent cotton fields in Mexico. In view of the fact that infestation by the pink bollworm occurs on both sides of the international boundary, the Department has been requested to modify the existing prohibition in order that supplies of cottonseed in Mexico may be promptly crushed. The Secretary has been informed that delays in processing cottonseed in Mexico present a greater hazard from the pest-risk standpoint than would be the case if the seed were permitted entry into the United States for immediate crushing, provided milling facilities were available within the area where infestation occurs.

During recent shortages of feedstuffs, there has also been a demand for permission to import cottonseed hulls from Mexico for stock feed, and it is proposed that consideration will also be given at this hearing to liberalizing the existing prohibition against the importation of cottonseed hulls, so as to permit their entry when produced from sterilized cottonseed under conditions satisfactory to the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the present quarantine so as to authorize the entry of cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from Mexican States along the international boundary, in addition to the Territory of Baja California.

Notice is therefore hereby given that, in accordance with the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315; 7 U. S. C. 151), as amended, a public hearing will be held before the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in Room 523 Federal Building, San Antonio, Tex., July 19, 1944, at 10 a. m., in order that any person interested in the hearing may appear and be heard, either in person or by attorney.

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register July 11, 1944, 11:21 a. m.; 9 F. R. 7775.]

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

CITRUS CENSUS OF THE LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY OF TEXAS AS OF JULY 1, 1944

In administering the provisions of the Mexican fruitfly quarantine, it is necessary to know from year to year the number of citrus trees growing in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. This information is made available to the public, as it is believed it will be of interest to the industry. The census is presented in three arrangements: By counties, as shown in table 1; by districts, as shown in table 2; and by pink-type grapefruit, as shown in table 3. The pink-type

grapefruit is also included in the total grapefruit as shown in tables 1 and 2, and is made up of Foster pink, Thompson (Pink Marsh), and Red Blush.

There is a gain in citrus trees planted since the last census was taken, as of August 1, 1941, of 1,090,479, as follows: Grapefruit (including 324,268 pink type), 336,846; oranges, 735,654; tangerines, 4,684; lemons, 10,769; limes, 635; other citrus, 1,891.

Ages of trees: In the tables, the ages of trees are classified as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The trees listed in the six classifications were planted during periods shown as follows: Column 0, July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944; column 1, July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943; column 2, June 30, 1941 to July 1, 1942; column 3, June 30, 1940 to July 1, 1941; column 4, June 30, 1939 to July 1, 1940; column 5, before June 30, 1939.

Other citrus: This classification includes kumquats, mandarins, sour oranges, satsumas, and tangelos.

TABLE 1.—*Citrus census of the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas as of July 1, 1944, by counties*

County and fruit	Number of growing citrus trees of age—						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Hidalgo:							
Grapefruit	87,250	46,861	60,012	66,190	62,251	3,697,777	4,020,341
Orange	333,970	146,933	144,401	90,815	83,911	1,177,920	1,977,950
Tangerine	196	206	524	1,430	1,034	39,644	43,034
Lemon	2,333	4,281	1,317	10,673	13,387	60,243	92,234
Lime	10	7	373	2,435	2,189	5,032	10,046
Other citrus	83	399	1,277	0	4	19,432	21.195
Total	423,842	198,687	207,904	171,543	162,776	5,000,048	6,164,800
Cameron:							
Grapefruit	27,077	32,149	80,152	50,336	28,058	1,234,091	1,451,863
Orange	29,539	48,988	12,422	19,622	13,265	428,395	552,231
Tangerine	166	235	196	34	12	5,706	6,349
Lemon	324	425	371	2,574	557	7,507	11,758
Lime	84	87	67	21	345	2,528	3,132
Other citrus	23	54	31	49	22	23,715	23,894
Total	57,213	81,938	93,239	72,636	42,259	1,701,942	2,049,227
Willacy:							
Grapefruit	2,102	385	322	0	81	111,651	114,541
Orange	8,648	2,432	2,642	0	1,421	47,186	62,329
Tangerine	15	35	9	0	3	3,967	4,029
Lemon	683	14	905	0	4,393	11,021	17,016
Lime	1	4	2	0	3	216	226
Other citrus	4	6	14	0	23	1,471	1,518
Total	11,453	2,876	3,894	0	5,924	175,512	199,659
Brooks-Jim Wells:							
Grapefruit	317	135	80	18	7	13,918	14,475
Orange	1,648	809	496	131	82	49,933	53,099
Tangerine	1,408	418	440	7	4	1,247	3,524
Lemon	44	45	21	14	7	592	723
Lime	0	0	0	3	0	111	114
Other citrus	0	0	0	2	0	1,659	1,661
Total	3,417	1,407	1,037	175	100	67,460	73,596
Webb-Dimmit-La Salle:							
Grapefruit	4	0	0	0	0	14,171	14,175
Orange	2,601	125	0	1,456	53	39,468	43,703
Tangerine	686	150	0	0	5	728	1,569
Lemon	6	0	0	142	15	131	294
Lime	0	0	0	2	4	34	40
Other citrus	0	0	0	0	0	2,399	2,399
Total	3,297	275	0	1,600	77	56,931	62,180
Grand total	499,222	285,183	306,074	245,954	211,136	7,001,893	8,549,462

TABLE 2.—*Citrus census of the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas as of July 1, 1944, by districts*

District and fruit	Number of growing citrus trees of age—						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Mission:							
Grapefruit	30,594	4,145	16,550	37,496	36,812	1,094,369	1,219,966
Orange	87,252	19,009	39,123	41,199	37,356	377,787	601,726
Tangerine	103	10	245	1,031	927	11,968	14,284
Lemon	11	8	0	223	3,391	13,467	17,100
Lime	3	2	0	791	490	446	1,732
Other citrus	5	0	0	0	0	2,550	2,555
Total	117,968	23,174	55,918	80,740	78,976	1,500,587	1,857,363
McAllen:							
Grapefruit	4,584	8,518	6,053	7,003	1,480	424,534	452,172
Orange	38,421	18,671	16,021	12,757	4,331	145,930	236,131
Tangerine	2	0	0	2	5	4,680	4,689
Lemon	1	0	300	1,411	1,149	8,021	10,882
Lime	1	0	300	76	17	276	670
Other citrus	3	91	1,275	0	4	4,506	5,879
Total	43,012	27,280	23,949	21,249	6,986	587,947	710,423
Edinburg:							
Grapefruit	23,154	11,258	3,883	10,676	10,709	886,116	945,796
Orange	112,603	47,546	21,585	14,303	17,093	247,196	460,326
Tangerine	1	1	0	185	95	7,403	7,685
Lemon	674	4,202	379	5,295	4,584	21,280	36,414
Lime	0	0	68	1	2	1,621	1,692
Other citrus	3	0	0	0	0	1,213	1,216
Total	136,435	63,007	25,915	30,460	32,483	1,164,829	1,453,129
Pharr-San Juan-Alamo:							
Grapefruit	13,346	4,353	12,179	4,891	6,796	503,971	545,536
Orange	42,663	16,747	39,121	9,556	11,236	165,842	285,165
Tangerine	81	176	266	81	4	7,887	8,495
Lemon	1,383	1	40	2,527	1,830	4,805	10,586
Lime	0	2	0	563	1	285	851
Other citrus	2	107	0	0	0	2,199	2,308
Total	57,475	21,386	51,606	17,618	19,867	684,989	852,941
Donna:							
Grapefruit	3,827	5,623	4,798	1,626	2,072	264,664	282,610
Orange	8,651	10,491	2,846	315	6,799	75,251	104,353
Tangerine	2	0	0	0	1	2,686	2,689
Lemon	2	0	348	601	370	2,687	4,008
Lime	1	0	1	0	0	460	462
Other citrus	10	0	0	0	0	1,439	1,449
Total	12,493	16,114	7,993	2,542	9,242	347,187	395,571
Weslaco:							
Grapefruit	2,152	9,113	10,712	4,099	3,402	324,614	354,092
Orange	6,170	23,379	18,011	9,055	6,365	91,190	154,170
Tangerine	0	12	5	429	2	3,533	3,681
Lemon	3	40	0	612	1,616	6,436	8,707
Lime	4	3	0	1,002	1,601	1,619	4,229
Other citrus	60	0	0	0	0	2,415	2,475
Total	8,389	32,547	28,728	14,897	12,986	429,807	527,354
Mercedes:							
Grapefruit	9,593	3,851	5,837	399	980	199,509	220,169
Orange	38,210	11,090	7,694	3,630	731	74,724	136,079
Tangerine	7	7	8	2	0	1,487	1,511
Lemon	259	30	250	4	447	3,547	4,537
Lime	1	0	4	2	78	325	410
Other citrus	0	201	2	0	0	5,110	5,313
Total	48,070	15,179	13,795	4,037	2,236	284,702	368,019
La Feria:							
Grapefruit	12,720	17,050	66,056	40,773	20,698	383,558	540,855
Orange	9,093	28,847	5,533	16,472	9,742	147,049	216,736
Tangerine	132	202	196	3	1	2,105	2,639
Lemon	314	401	368	2,422	51	1,397	4,953
Lime	78	42	60	3	113	322	618
Other citrus	15	27	30	22	2	4,505	4,601
Total	22,352	46,569	72,243	59,695	30,607	538,936	770,402

TABLE 2.—*Citrus census of the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas as of July 1, 1944, by districts*—Continued

District and fruit	Number of growing citrus trees of age—						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Raymondville:							
Grapefruit	2,102	385	322	0	81	111,651	114,541
Orange	8,648	2,432	2,642	0	1,421	47,186	62,329
Tangerine	15	35	9	0	3	3,967	4,029
Lemon	683	14	905	0	4,393	11,021	17,016
Lime	1	4	2	0	3	216	226
Other citrus	4	6	14	0	23	1,471	1,518
Total	11,453	2,876	3,894	0	5,924	175,512	199,659
Harlingen:							
Grapefruit	2,864	4,219	4,873	3,899	1,245	289,349	306,449
Orange	8,284	9,264	1,995	2,312	1,628	107,732	131,215
Tangerine	31	26	0	28	5	1,205	1,295
Lemon	3	15	0	124	134	1,825	2,101
Lime	1	30	0	7	3	350	391
Other citrus	7	15	0	4	0	2,434	2,460
Total	11,190	13,569	6,868	6,374	3,015	402,895	443,911
San Benito:							
Grapefruit	1,721	6,918	7,008	2,491	4,179	392,964	415,281
Orange	3,520	5,543	4,779	414	810	110,274	125,340
Tangerine	1	3	0	1	2	1,537	1,544
Lemon	2	2	3	10	217	2,234	2,468
Lime	1	10	6	5	13	709	744
Other citrus	0	12	0	0	3	5,340	5,355
Total	5,245	12,488	11,796	2,921	5,224	513,058	550,732
Brownsville:							
Grapefruit	9,772	3,962	2,215	3,173	1,936	168,220	189,278
Orange	8,642	5,334	115	424	1,085	63,340	78,940
Tangerine	2	4	0	2	4	859	871
Lemon	5	7	0	18	155	2,051	2,236
Lime	4	5	1	6	216	1,147	1,379
Other citrus	1	0	1	23	17	11,436	11,478
Total	18,426	9,312	2,332	3,646	3,413	247,053	284,182
Falfurrias:							
Grapefruit	317	135	80	18	7	13,918	14,475
Orange	1,648	809	496	131	82	49,933	53,099
Tangerine	1,408	418	440	7	4	1,247	3,524
Lemon	44	45	21	14	7	592	723
Lime	0	0	0	2	0	111	114
Other citrus	0	0	0	2	0	1,659	1,661
Total	3,417	1,407	1,037	175	100	67,460	73,596
Laredo-Winter Garden:							
Grapefruit	4	0	0	0	0	14,171	14,175
Orange	2,601	125	0	1,456	53	39,468	43,703
Tangerine	686	150	0	0	5	728	1,569
Lemon	6	0	0	142	15	131	294
Lime	0	0	0	2	4	34	40
Other citrus	0	0	0	0	0	2,399	2,399
Total	3,297	275	0	1,600	77	56,931	62,180
Total, all districts:							
Grapefruit	116,750	79,530	140,566	116,544	90,397	5,071,608	5,615,395
Orange	376,406	199,287	159,961	112,024	98,732	1,742,902	2,689,312
Tangerine	2,471	1,044	1,169	1,471	1,058	51,292	58,505
Lemon	3,390	4,765	2,614	13,403	18,359	79,494	122,025
Lime	95	98	442	2,461	2,541	7,921	13,558
Other citrus	110	459	1,322	51	49	48,676	50,667
Grand total	499,222	285,183	306,074	245,954	211,136	7,001,893	8,549,462

TABLE 3.—*Pink-type grapefruit trees in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas as of July 1, 1944, by districts*

District	Number of growing citrus trees of age—						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Mission	28,301	3,775	13,933	36,452	33,920	110,898	227,279
McAllen	4,584	8,518	6,053	7,003	1,446	87,788	115,392
Edinburg	22,608	10,977	3,195	6,236	10,358	81,368	134,742
Pharr-San Juan-Alamo	13,346	4,353	12,179	4,891	6,620	102,212	143,601
Donna	3,827	5,623	4,798	1,440	1,819	25,807	43,314
Weslaco	2,152	9,113	10,712	4,099	3,402	27,767	57,245
Mercedes	8,525	3,698	5,716	398	980	24,263	43,580
La Feria	12,160	15,336	64,772	40,152	19,128	40,283	191,831
Raymondville	2,080	318	185	0	73	14,575	17,231
Harlingen	2,864	4,219	4,873	3,839	1,119	26,549	43,463
San Benito	1,721	6,547	7,008	1,991	4,179	35,718	57,164
Brownsville	9,772	3,962	2,215	3,155	1,854	22,588	43,546
Falfurrias	164	48	34	12	7	1,531	1,796
Laredo-Winter Garden	4	0	0	0	0	2,403	2,407
Total	112,108	76,487	135,673	109,668	84,905	603,750	1,122,591

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

MINNESOTA PLANT QUARANTINES MODIFIED

The Minnesota State Quarantine on account of the alfalfa weevil[1] referred to in the notice appearing in the Postal Bulletin of March 12, 1941, and on pages 10 and 11 of the April 1941 Supplement to the Postal Guide, has been rescinded and is no longer in effect. However, this does not change the State quarantine on account of orange rust and virus diseases (appearing in the same notice) which is still in force.

Postmasters will please be governed accordingly. See section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations. [The Postal Bulletin, September 8, 1944.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

HAEUSSLER NEW CHIEF OF INSECT PEST SURVEY AND INFORMATION

(Press notice)

JULY 31, 1944.

The Department of Agriculture has named Gilbert J. Haeussler chief of the Division of Insect Pest Survey and Information in the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration.

This Division conducts insect pest surveys, and reports on insect conditions to help farmers and insecticide companies control serious crop pests. It also prepares information and publications on research, control, and regulatory work in entomology and plant quarantine activities.

Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau, said that Mr. Haeussler will succeed James A. Hyslop, who is retiring after 38 years as an entomologist in the Department of Agriculture, and who developed the method of pest survey now in use.

Since his appointment in the Bureau July 10, 1925, Mr. Haeussler has been engaged chiefly in investigations of parasites of insect pests of fruit trees. From 1928 to 1932, he spent 4 years in France, Italy, Japan, and Korea, studying parasites of the oriental fruit moth. In these areas, he collected and shipped a number of beneficial insects for introduction to combat the moth pest in the United States. From 1932 to 1940, Mr. Haeussler was stationed at Moorestown, N. J., where his investigations included both domestic and introduced parasites of the oriental fruit moth. In 1940 he was appointed field leader of a project

[1] See S. R. A. No. 146, Jan.–Mar. 1941, p. 40.

dealing with the control of the Comstock mealybug in apple orchards, with headquarters at Charlottesville, Va. Since December 1, 1941, Mr. Haeussler has served as an assistant leader in administering the Division of Fruit Insect Investigations. Mr. Haeussler was born at Chicopee, Mass., on March 19, 1904, and holds the degree of Bachelor of Science from Massachusetts State College.

Mr. Hyslop, who is retiring voluntarily at the age of 60, has been in charge of the Insect Pest Survey service since its organization in 1920, and of the Division of Insect Pest Survey and Information since its creation in 1934. Under his leadership the Insect Pest Survey service, conducted in cooperation with State entomologists and cooperating local agencies, has provided reports on current insect conditions throughout the country, and has accumulated much useful information on the distribution and spread of crop pests.

In the files of this survey there are over 300,000 reports on domestic insects and 100,000 reports on foreign insects. As devised by Mr. Hyslop, a short summary of insect conditions is published monthly, providing information to guide farmers, and State and Federal officials in control of crop pests. As a wartime service, the Bureau also provides special reports on cotton and truck crop pest conditions in order to aid cooperating State agencies and insecticide manufacturers in emergency distribution of insecticides which are in short supply due to the war.

JULY 4, 1944.

B. E. P. Q. 471, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF CITRUS FRUITS

By Proclamation No. 26 of 1940, the third paragraph under the heading "Fruits", on page 4 of B. E. P. Q. 471, is amended to read as follows:

> Citrus fruits from southwest Africa are admitted without restriction, and under certain conditions from a portion of the territory administered by the Companhia de Mocambique (Proc. 201 of 1937 and 202 of 1937) and from the territory known as Provincia do Sul do Savé comprising the districts of Lourenco Marques and Inhambane in Portuguese East Africa. (Proc. 26, of 1940.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF POTATOES

By Proclamation No. 48 of 1940, Proclamation No. 155 of 1939 (which is contained in Supplement No. 2 of B. E. P. Q. 471) is repealed. However, the restrictions shown on page 6 of B. E. P. Q. 471 under the heading "Potatoes" are still in force.

> NOTE.—According to information received from South African authorities a rebate of customs duty in South Africa is made, however, if a certificate similar to the one required by Proclamation 155 is produced.

Page 7, B. E. P. Q. 471, Second Paragraph: Portuguese East Africa may be added to the countries from which a certificate of absence of *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) is not required.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF TIMBER-EXTRACT FROM GOVERNMENT NOTICE 1282, 1942

CONTROL OF DISEASES AND PESTS

66. From and after the date of publication of these regulations, no person shall introduce into the Union any timber or wood of any description—

(a) Which has any bark adhering to it, unless the introduction thereof has been specially authorized in writing by the Secretary of Agriculture and Forestry, and except under such conditions as may be determined by him; or

(b) Which is infested with insects or infected by fungi.

67. Whenever there is introduced into the Union any timber or wood of any description which at the time of its introduction is infested with insects or

infected by fungi, or suspected of being so infested or infected, then whether or not a permit for the introduction thereof has been obtained—

(a) Such timber or wood may be seized and detained by an officer designated by the Minister, pending inquiry;
(b) The person by whom or on whose behalf that timber or wood was introduced into the Union, may be required by the Secretary of Agriculture and Forestry to destroy that timber or wood or to treat it in such manner as the Secretary of Agriculture and Forestry may deem necessary for the destruction of the insects or fungi or for preventing the introduction into the Union or the spread within the Union of such insects or fungi;
(c) Such timber or wood may be treated in any manner or destroyed, without compensation, by order of the Minister at the expense of the person having the possession thereof.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States, and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective December 26, 1944: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 26, 1944, the movement into any of the protected States—namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State—of the common barberry (*Berberies vulgaris*), or any of its horticultural varieties, or any other species, varieties, or hybrids of *Berberis* or *Mahonia*, known to be sufficiently susceptible to infection by the black stem rust to involve danger of spread of the disease. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergi*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* when shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective September 29, 1938: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective September 29, 1938, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone and quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The regulated area covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective March 30, 1944: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 30, 1944, the interstate movement of (1) earth, soil,

compost, and decomposed manure; (2) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (3) cut flowers; and (4) fresh fruits and vegetables, from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective November 9, 1944: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 9, 1944, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas, of (1) okra, including all parts of the plant; (2) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild-cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying regulated cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (5) when contaminated with regulated cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective July 1, 1938, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leafed pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*), including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective October 15, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective July 3, 1944, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 71, revised, effective October 1, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1941, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

White-fringed beetle.—Quarantine No. 72, revised, effective November 25, 1944: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 25, 1944, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and North Carolina, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) nursery stock and other stipulated plants or plant products; (2) soil, independent of, or in connection with, nursery stock, plants, or other products; and (3) other articles as stipulated in § 301.72–3; also (4) live white-fringed beetles in any stage of development.

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, as amended effective May 12, 1941, the

movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melonfly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoca batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd. and *Metamasius hemipterus* Linn.).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, seed or unginned cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, except oil, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn (other than shelled corn), cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective January 22, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective January 22, 1941, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective September 1, 1936: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of certain injurious insects, including *Phyllophaga* spp. (white grubs), *Phytalus* sp., *Adoretus* sp., and of several species of termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated or is so safeguarded as to eliminate pest risk.

Foreign Plant Quarantines

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, revised, effective November 11, 1944: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, and the area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, adjacent to the United States, com-

prising the municipios of Guerrero, Mier, Camargo, Reynosa, Matamoras, Mendez, and San Fernando, of cottonseed of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley and from the aforesaid area in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases of sugarcane, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes only plants belonging to the tribe Citrinae, subfamily Citratae, of the family Rutaceae.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), Jobs-tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa) and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective December 1, 1938, the importation of seeds, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain

injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products capable of propagation imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except seeds of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

Under regulation 3:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), *Crocus*, *Narcissus* (daffodil and jonquil), *Begonia* and *Gloxinia;* and, until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory-of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia*, and *Eranthis* (winter aconite).

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts: *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks, including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose) and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

(6) Materials permitted entry under Quarantine No. 56 for consumption purposes are authorized entry under this regulation for propagation.

Under regulation 14: Provision exists in this regulation for the entry of most kinds of plants that are not covered by other regulations of this quarantine or by other quarantines.

Under regulation 15: Provision exists for the entry in unlimited quantities of most kinds of plants which can be considered as peculiar to or standard productions of the Dominion of Canada, as opposed to stock imported into the Dominion from foreign countries and held or grown on there for later sale.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hubn.) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective November 23, 1933, as amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective February 27, 1940, the importation of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion

of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar dried plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials which, because of their nature or process of manufacture, are unlikely to transport plant parasites.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all species and genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seed or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes* [*coffeae* Hgdn.] *hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective April 15, 1944, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Tamaulipas, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective February 24, 1923, amended

effective May 1, 1924, December 11, 1937, and July 1, 1938, restrict the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided*, That these commodities which originate in and are shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Mexican border regulations.—These regulations, effective September 8, 1942, were promulgated under the act approved January 31, 1942, entitled, "To provide for regulating, inspecting, cleaning, and, when necessary, disinfecting railway cars, other vehicles, and other materials entering the United States from Mexico" (Public Law 426, 77th Congress), and supersede the rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points, promulgated June 23, 1917, and amended effective January 29, 1920. They are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton, which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for disinfecting railway cars and other vehicles are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective September 21, 1936, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 268), and repeated in subsequent appropriation acts. They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period July 1 to September 30, 1944, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Salvadore Reyes	Douglas, Ariz	14 pounds acorns	$1.33
Adalfino Clavel Reyna	do	18 pounds acorns	1.42
Mrs. Carmen de Fitch	Nogales, Ariz	4 mangoes	1.00
Juanita Aguilar Lopez	San Ysidro, Calif	7 mangoes	1.75
Luis Tinoco Villegas	do	13 mangoes	3.25
Apolonio Rodriquez	Brownsville, Tex	16 pounds avocados with seed	4.50
Henry Mendez	do	68 apples and 3 quinces	1.00
Enedina Cirilo	Del Rio, Tex	4 avocados	1.00
David C. Morin	do	do	1.00
Lupe M. Lopez	Eagle Pass, Tex	7 figs	1.00
Manuela Valdez	do	1 pear	1.00
Ana Galuande Salinas	do	8 figs	1.00
Albino Flores	do	9 pomegranates, 1 peach, and 1 quince.	1.00
Eliosa Dominguez	do	1 quince	1.00
Dora Muniz	do	1 avocado	1.00
Manuela G. de Muniz	do	do	1.00
Oralia Guerra	do	do	1.00
Purificacion Garcia	do	17 plants	1.00
Jose V. Villarreal	do	2 apples	1.00
Isabel R. Morin	do	5 peaches	1.00
Victoria Lopez de Figueroa	do	1 plant	1.00
Juana Talamentes de Perez	do	1 quince	1.00
Felipe Pena	do	2 avocados	1.00
Francisco Rosas Guerrero	do	1 quince	1.00
Eva Luna de	do	4 apples	1.00
Gilberto Monzon and Cayetano Monzon.	El Paso, Tex	36 gardenias	1.80
Mary L. Ginithan	do	57 potatoes and 7 avocados	1.15
Francisco Sanchez	Hidalgo, Tex	11 avocados, 3 figs, and 2 plants	2.00
M. E. Blanco	do	1 avocado	1.00
W. R. Rodgers	do	1 orange	1.00
Macedonio Jiminez	do	2 apples and 2 pears	1.00
Pedro Villa	do	2 peaches and 1 pear	1.00
M. Villanueva	do	1 pear	1.00
Gabriel Juarez	do	26 peaches and 6 plants	2.00
Elena Garza	do	4 apples	1.00
Reyes Zavala	do	1 quince	1.00
Andrea Tijerina de Cantu	Laredo, Tex	1 mango	1.00
Carmen Aguilar	do	4 oranges	1.00
Andrea Cantu	do	1 mango	1.00
Fidel Castro	do	7 pears	1.00
Pablo Munoz	do	4 peaches	1.00
Paula Guerrera	do	5 pears and 5 peaches	1.00
Maria Chavarrie	do	14 pomegranates	1.00
Maria De J. Luna	do	10 plants, 1 peach, and 1 orange	1.00
Fidel Castro	do	2 pears	1.00
J. Soto	do	13 peaches	1.00
Mrs. Anna C. Castano	do	45 avocados	4.50
Francisco Moreno	do	6 avocados and 15 peaches	2.00
Emeterio Villarreal	do	5 peaches	1.00
Mrs. Toreba Castillo de Morano	do	2 quinces	1.00
Maria J. de Issa	do	5 apples	1.00
Salitarino Garza	do	7 apples and 2 peaches	1.00
Juan Mendoza	do	5 avocados	1.00
Mr. McOrtiz	do	2 avocados	1.00
E. Gutierrez	do	3 orchids	1.00
Pedro Gomez Teniente	do	2 avocados	1.00
Margarita F. de Ramos	do	2 apples	1.00
Silvina Cisneros	do	3 peaches	1.00
Mrs. Fay Garza	do	2 avocados	1.00
L. D. Morris	do	4 apples	1.00
Mrs. Magdalena Valdez	do	6 avocado seeds and 7 cactus fruits	2.00
Mrs. Ines R. de Roman	do	2 apples	1.00
J. Gonzalez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Jacob P. Barrichtos	do	7 avocados	1.00
Mrs. J. R. Kilgore	do	1 plant	1.00
Maria Jesus Martinez	do	11 avocados	2.60
Graciano L. Almorda	do	2 plant tubers	1.00
Rafael B. Gonzalez	do	7 avocados	1.00
Consuelo Fuentez	do	2 avocados	1.00
Lorenzo Rocha de Landin	do	1 plant	1.00
A. B. Cocke	do	9 cacti and 1 succulent	1.00

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